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Daily Report—

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Ethiopia

Ethiopian-EPLF Talks Reach 'Deadlock'

EA2811195489 (Clandestine) *Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] The second round of peace talks between the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] and the Ethiopian Government in Nairobi, after reaching an agreement on the three pending procedural and fundamental issues, has reached a (?deadlock) since the Ethiopian Government has put forward a precondition, followed by (?blackmail).

The day before yesterday 24 November, the two sides agreed: 1) To have President Carter and President Nyerere chair the main talks; 2) to choose a secretariat which would support the chairmen by providing professional, administrative, and technical service; 3) to choose seven observers who would attend the main talks without any reservation or any (?influence) by one side. Of these, two were to be chosen by the EPLF, and another two by the Ethiopian Government, while three others would be chosen through the mutual agreement of both sides.

Accordingly, the United Nations And the OAU were chosen by the EPLF; Zimbabwe and Senegal by the Ethiopian Government; the Sudan, Kenya, and Tanzania through mutual agreement. They also agreed that there should be additional observers, to be chosen by both sides.

The Ethiopian Government, after accepting the selection of two observers from each side without reservation or (?influence) finally put forward a precondition, saying that the United Nations should not participate as an observer, and used (?blackmail), and hence the talks have reached deadlock.

The obstacles created by the Ethiopian Government surprised observers. The U.S. newspaper "THE WASHINGTON POST" wrote yesterday that the Ethiopian Government had put forward a new precondition, over the choice of international observers who would participate in the main talks, and hence had created hindrances.

The precondition put forward and the (?protest) made by the Dergue, so that international organizations would not participate as observers, clearly show that it has no genuine wish for peace and contradicts the purposes and objectives of international organizations, in particular the United Nations.

It should be recalled that the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, confirmed in Oslo, Norway, on 9 January, in a TV statement that since the United Nations was an organization which worked for peace, if invited it would be ready to resolve issues, be it internal or international.

Dergue Said To 'Reject' UN at Nairobi Talks

EA2811164789 (Clandestine) *Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 28 Nov 89*

[Text] Efforts were being made in Nairobi the day before yesterday to prevent the stalling of the peace talks between the Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] because of the Ethiopian Government's rejection of UN participation in the talks as an observer.

The main obstacle at the talks is the Addis Ababa regime's rejection of UN participation as an observer coupled with a false document presented by the regime which purports to be a letter from the UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, saying that the United Nations cannot participate in the talks. The EPLF has effectively proved that Perez de Cuellar did not say that the United Nations could not take part in the talks. Despite all the problems, the EPLF delegation has been busy making positive efforts to overcome the obstacles. It will also continue its efforts for the success of the talks. [passage indistinct]

2 Dergue Helicopters Said Downed in Gonder

EA2811164389 (Clandestine) *Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 28 Nov 89*

[Text] Antiaircraft units of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front have shot down two Dergue helicopters in the liberated area of Kimir Dingay in Gonder Region. The helicopters were shot down on 25 November 1989 in their futile attempt to bomb Kimir Dingay and return to base. Earlier on, two Workers Party of Ethiopia aircraft carried out a raid on Kimir Dingay, killing four innocent people and wounding three others. Fourteen houses and the property inside were burned up.

Kenya

Ethiopia-EPLF Talks To End 28 Nov

EA2811155589 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] The preliminary peace talks between the Ethiopian Government and the EPLF end in Nairobi today after a week of closed-door discussions about the issues necessary for paving the way for substantive talks. Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who has been chairing the talks, is to announce at a press conference later today the results of the Nairobi talks.

The two sides have so far reached a consensus on two of the three issues left over from the Atlanta talks—the choice of a cochairman and the formation of a secretariat. But they have not agreed on the selection of international observers who would monitor their substantive talks on ending the 28 years of civil war in Eritrea, a northern province of Ethiopia.

Ethiopian Spokesman Rebuts EPLF Charge

EA2811200489 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] At a time when peace talks are under way in Nairobi, with a view to peacefully solving the problem in Eritrea, the opposition groups' allegations that the Ethiopian Government has created deadlock in the talks by introducing a precondition, saying that the United Nations should not participate as an observer in the substantive talks, are completely far from the truth, it has been stated.

The statement, by the spokesman of the Ethiopian Government delegation in Nairobi, said that allegations by the Shabiyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] radio station broadcast on Sunday, 26 November 1989, that after their talks in Nairobi, the Ethiopian Government delegation and the opposition group agreed on three procedural issues, and that the Ethiopian Government threatened and introduced a precondition, hence resulting in deadlock, was baseless and far from the truth.

The spokesman went on to say that regarding observers at the Nairobi talks: the two parties agreed that the two sides should freely, and without any pressure from one another, select two observers each, and the two sides should jointly select three observers. An agreement has been reached, and a total of seven observer-candidates have been named. On the Ethiopian Government side, the two observers named were Senegal and Zimbabwe, while on the opposition group's side, the United Nations and the OAU were named.

The two sides jointly named Kenya, Sudan, and Tanzania as observers, the spokesman pointed out. He noted that the seven countries and international organizations had been informed by letter that they had been nominated as observers. The nominated countries and international organizations have already acknowledged either their acceptance or rejection of their nominations. The United Nations, in line with its rules and regulations, has

informed them that unless there is a conflict between two member states, it cannot get involved in nation's internal conflict, and hence cannot accept the nomination as an observer. This was revealed to the two sides during the talks by Mr Jimmy Carter at the time, the spokesman of the Ethiopian delegation said.

The spokesman said these were the facts, but the unfounded news the opposition group has disseminated, to the effect that the Ethiopian Government has obstructed international organizations as observers, is aimed at hoodwinking the opinion of the international community, and is one of the various factors aimed at hampering the talks.

The spokesman said that given the reply of the countries and organizations invited to serve as observers and given the fact that the opposition group could choose another observer to fill the vacant position, but instead is spreading this lie in its news broadcasts, this is evidence of its unwillingness to solve the problem peacefully.

The spokesman pointed out that the Ethiopian Government delegation had never made any preconditions during the talks. He noted that the allegations that the talks had been hampered by the Ethiopian delegation put the shabiyyan group's credence into question, and this was a ploy, aimed at giving a false interpretation to the issue.

The spokesman said that the news disseminated by the opposition was deliberately aimed at hampering the meeting, to prevent it achieving its planned goals, and contravened the agreement reached in the Atlanta talks earlier. That agreement stated that the two sides should not make statements on the details of the talks in general, and should not make statements that hamper the talks in particular.

The spokesman added that Ethiopian Government delegation had been making great efforts since the start of the talks so that the talks would bear fruit, and be successful, to enable the substantive talks to be started, and it would continue patiently to make efforts to bring the talks to a successful conclusion.

Reportage on Investigation Into 'Death Squads'

Former Policeman Admits Membership

MB2811190789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1855 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] Amsterdam Nov 28 SAPA—Mervin Malan, 27, who recently fled from Swaziland to request political asylum in the Netherlands, on Tuesday told Dutch journalists he had been a member of a South African Police "death squad" for two years.

He said he had quit the force in 1985 after participating in an attack on a village in Angola.

The highly nervous young man told journalists he still feared for his life and how he had managed to escape from former colleagues whom he believed had been planning to kidnap him from Swaziland.

"I don't know what they tried to do with me in Swaziland but they came to my house and I escaped from there. They were people who had been operating with me in those operations, and they were following me a couple of days before, so obviously they wanted to kidnap me and take me back to South Africa," Mr Malan said.

He has revealed details of attacks on civilians in Angola and also said the death squad had been involved in the deaths of ANC [African National Congress] members.

Attorney General Completes Report

MB2911060289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0537 GMT 29 Nov 89

[Text] Bloemfontein Nov 29 SAPA—The attorney-general of the [Orange] Free State, Mr Tim McNally, has confirmed that his report on investigations into alleged police death squads has been completed, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

Mr McNally said he had handed the report to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, but declined to comment on its contents.

Report Given to Justice Minister

MB2911072789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0718 GMT 29 Nov 89

[Text] Cape Town Nov 29 SAPA—The McNally report into alleged police hit squads was handed to the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, on Tuesday [28 November].

This was confirmed Tuesday night by the attorney-general of the [Orange] Free State, Mr Tim McNally, who said he and his co-investigator, CID [Criminal Investigation Department] chief, Lieutenant-General Alwyn Comradie, had made several "findings".

His confirmation followed President F.W. de Klerk's surprise statement on Tuesday that "a report" on the alleged death squad was expected "within days".

The report, which is understood to be detailed, concerns allegations by the former commander of one of the squads, ex-captain Dirk Coetzee, and two of its members, Butana Almond Nofomela, a prisoner on death row, and Mr David "speaker" Tshikalange.

Mr McNally said on Tuesday night the investigation had begun "around October 20" and had been "somewhat different to my normal duties".

He said the probe had been "hard work, but not particularly arduous," adding, "the important thing is that the work has been done and the report handed over".

He declined to discuss the contents of the report.

President de Klerk's statement on Tuesday, given in a speech at the police college in Pretoria, indicated the McNally report was either very close to completion or had already been completed.

In his speech, President de Klerk said the report would enable the government to make "a sensible and well-considered decision on further action".

Mr de Klerk said: "I want to give the assurance that no stone will be left unturned to establish the full truth."

Ministers Examine Report

MB2911075089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0738 GMT 29 Nov 89

[Text] Pretoria Nov 29 SAPA—The McNally report on alleged police death squad is being studied by the ministers of justice and of law and order, respectively Mr Kobie Coetsee and Mr Adriaan Vlok, and is expected to be handed to State President F.W. de Klerk within days, probably with comment from them.

Mr de Klerk will then decide what further action may be necessary.

Mr Tim McNally, attorney-general of the [Orange] Free State, confirmed in Bloemfontein that he had handed the report—compiled by himself and South Africa's CID [criminal investigation department] chief, General Alwyn Comradie—to Mr Coetsee and Mr Vlok, but declined to comment on its contents.

A spokesman for Mr Coetsee confirmed Wednesday morning that the minister had received it.

Mr Coetsee was studying it and would decide what further course of action may be necessary.

It is understood the same applies to Mr Vlok.

When the furore about the allegations broke after being published in the Afrikaans weekly, VRYE WEEKBLAD, President de Klerk said he had asked Mr Vlok for an urgent report.

Mr Vlok's office indicated this was the McNally report.

Mr Vlok is obviously at liberty to add his own comments and recommendations before handing it to Mr de Klerk, who will then decide what further action may be necessary.

President de Klerk told a police parade in Pretoria on Tuesday that he expected a report "within days".

Dr de Klerk said the report would enable the government to make a "sensible and well-considered" decision on further steps.

"In as far as may be necessary, strong action will be taken," he said.

There have been calls from the Democratic Party for a judicial commission of inquiry to be appointed, while another course of action being mooted is the criminal prosecution of people possibly involved in the alleged hit squad operations.

The cabinet is expected also to give some attention to the matter at its weekly meeting in Pretoria on Wednesday.

Malan Denies Kinship With Policeman

*MB2911104989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1029 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 29 SAPA—A spokesman at the minister of Defence said in Pretoria on Wednesday the claim by Mr Mervin Malan that he was a cousin of the minister of defence was "totally unfounded."

Gen Malan had no idea who Mervin Malan was, the spokesman said.

Commentary: Probe 'Essential'

*MB2911052489 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The very idea of a police assassination squad operating in South Africa is so monstrous as to be almost unbelievable. Whether allegations to this effect are true or not, it is absolutely essential that the facts are established. Furthermore, they must be investigated and publicized in a manner that leaves no room for doubt that justice has been done, both to the guilty and to the innocent.

That the allegations have come from former policemen in extraordinary circumstances cannot detract from the need for a thorough inquiry. There is not the slightest doubt that unless justice is not only done but seen to be done those allegations will be believed—and exploited for propaganda—in quarters hostile to South Africa. Even among ordinary people doubts and suspicions will remain. The potential for long-term harm, both in international relations and in social stability internally, is incalculable.

An investigation headed by an attorney general and the country's CID [criminal investigation department] chief

is now under way. The state president's office has let it be known that he will decide on further action after receiving their report. It goes without saying that if there is evidence of guilt among certain police officers, they must be tried in court. And if it appears that a judicial commission of inquiry is needed to ensure that nothing has been left undone—to clear up the matter once and for all—then one must be appointed.

This is necessary for the sake of the innocent as much as to get the guilty. The great majority of officers in the South African Police are decent, dedicated people who have conscientiously done their duty under often hazardous conditions. In attempting to protect the public and uphold the law they themselves have at times been made the targets of vicious attacks. In the four years to 1988, 134 policemen were killed on duty. In these circumstances the force in general has conducted itself with praiseworthy restraint and propriety. The last thing those policemen deserve is the cloud of suspicion that will inevitably be cast over the whole police force as long as the present uncertainty persists.

They have the right to know that everything necessary is being and will be done to clear the reputations of the innocent. Indeed, the whole country needs to know. The issue far transcends political or any other differences.

The possibility of the existence of a police assassination squad is intolerable to South Africans. When the investigations are over there must be no vestige of doubt remaining that everything has been uncovered and the proper action taken.

Workers Refuse To Disperse at Johannesburg Protest

*MB2911104289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1037 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 29 SAPA—Tension was increasing on Wednesday as more than 2,000 workers massing at Park Chambers in Johannesburg refused to disperse despite police firing teargas and warning shots.

The workers are all apparently supporters of a "day of solidarity" declared by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] to demonstrate support for striking SATS [South African Transportation Services] and SAB [South African Breweries] workers.

Members of the South African Railways and Harbour Workers Unions and members of the Food and Allied Workers Union were also massing in support of alleged violence meted out to striking workers.

Earlier, as hundreds of workers massed at Park Chambers, in Wanderers Street, the police issued several warnings to the workers to disperse as they were involved in an illegal gathering.

However when their calls were ignored they used batons, fired teargas and, as the crowd began retaliating, fired warning shots.

A SAPA journalist on the spot says the situation is simmering as workers refuse to disperse.

Union Reports Injuries

MB2911124989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1241 GMT 29 Nov 89

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 29 SAPA—Five union members are in hospital, two of them with gunshot wounds, after clashing with police in downtown Johannesburg on Wednesday, a union spokesman told SAPA.

Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] spokesman Ariel Mabalane said it was believed a policeman had also been accidentally shot by one of his colleagues.

The violence stems from a confrontation between about 2,000 workers and riot squad police outside union headquarters in the busy downtown area of the city.

Food and Allied Workers Union members joined those from the SA Railways and Harbour Workers Union and attempted to march in solidarity with striking employees at SA Breweries and SA Transport Services.

Traffic was jammed, and after only 50 metres or so the workers were confronted by police, who ordered them to disperse.

Mr Mabalane said the five workers were being treated in hospital after shots and teargas canisters were fired.

One had had his arm broken but other details were unavailable.

Police are still patrolling outside COSATU's office as well as the National Council of Trade Unions Headquarters here, he said.

The superintendent of the Hillbrow Hospital said he could not confirm the union statement immediately.

Joint Commission's 27 Nov Communiqué Reported

MB28111204589 Luanda ANGOP in French 1930 GMT
28 Nov 89

[Text] Hazyview (South Africa) [no date as received]—The sixth session of the New York Accords Verification Commission (Angola, Cuba, and South Africa) ended on Monday [27 November].

The three parties expressed their satisfaction over the success of the Namibian elections in a final communiqué issued at the meeting's end. They called for continued joint cooperation to facilitate Namibia's independence achievement under the best possible circumstances.

The Angolan, Cuban, and South African delegations reaffirmed the need to propose the maintenance of law and order to enable the reconciliation process to proceed smoothly.

Reiterating South Africa's responsibility over Namibia's administration during the territory's transition to independence, the three parties called on the international community to provide financial assistance.

Regarding the presence of South African personnel on Namibian territory, under the Office of the Administrator General in Namibia, such as customs officers and doctors, South Africa pledged to withdraw them as soon as possible.

The communique points out that, during the sixth session, the participants reviewed joint mechanisms of verification of the joint intelligence committee and decided to maintain its (?office) in Windhoek.

The communique says the Cuban delegation informed the other parties about the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The session decided that the next meeting would take place in Angola in February 1990.

Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura said the meeting took place in an atmosphere of frank cooperation.

Violence Erupts Between Mpumalanga Factions 27 Nov

MB2811124889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1236 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Nov 28 SAPA—Violence erupted in Mpumalanga on Monday [27 November] after a group of men went on the rampage, killing at least four people and burning down 14 houses.

A high police presence was reported, with contingents of KwaZulu police, South African Police [SAP] and special constables operating in the area.

On Monday night residents from the district said two sections of the township, units one and three, which are predominantly "UDF [United Democratic Front] areas" were almost completely deserted after the day's violence. They said hundreds of people particularly women and children had fled the area when they were attacked by a large group shortly before midday.

Police said one SAP member was shot in the head during the violence. They could not provide any details about the incident but spokesmen said the policeman was still alive.

The SAP declined on Monday night to comment on claims that a deployment of special constables took part in the attacks on the homes in the area and referred inquiries to the emergency regulations concerning the deployment and action of security forces.

An account of the day's violence was given by Democratic Party [DP] MP Mr Mike Tarr, and DP regional organiser Mr Radley Keys, who visited the area on Monday. The account, based on reports from a range of witnesses, coincided with information received from residents in the area.

Mr Tarr and Mr Keys said the reports cast doubt on the tactics used by the police in unrest control.

"We are determined to get to the bottom of the situation and have started an independent investigation," Mr Tarr said. "We'll be taking affidavits from witnesses, meeting with police and all the parties affected."

Mr Keys said they were told a group of residents from Inkandla, an area known to be an Inkatha stronghold, and allegedly some special constables moved from Inkandla to a lower section of Mpumalanga unit four, which is a UDF area.

He said people in the streets were attacked with knobkerries, spears and guns. The SAP arrived and witnesses claimed most people from unit four fled the area and moved in the direction of unit three.

"The attacking group followed. By noon 14 homes were burned and three people were shot dead. Two were seriously injured and another died at the clinic. All victims had gunshot wounds," Mr Keys said.

He said witnesses told them that residents had retaliated, using knives and guns.

The head of the KwaZulu police in the area, Lieutenant Mandlake Mbele confirmed that residents from Inkandla had attacked homes in unit three of Mpumalanga, but denied allegations of police complicity. He said he had no details of any people killed.

"The SAP was there. They dispersed the attackers."

Lt Mbele said the violence had started when "the UDF people intimidated Inkatha people going to work. These people retaliated," he said.

A shopkeeper in the Mpumalanga district said residents working as far afield as Pinetown had been warned not to return home because an impi was on the rampage.

He said he had received several calls from people about Monday's violence, including one from a young girl who had wanted urgently to contact her father who worked as a traffic officer in Pinetown.

"She sounded distressed and asked for my help. Just as I gave her the phone number, she screamed here they come, here they come...and then the phone went dead...I never heard what happened to her."

A unit two resident said "shops were being fired everywhere, women and children were fleeing."

Approached for comment Monday night Pretoria Police spokesman Captain Ruben Bloomberg said he had not

heard reports of attacks on homes. He said any information would be carried in Tuesday's unrest report.

State To Send Forces

*MB2911082689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0807 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] Durban Nov 29 SAPA—More security force members are to be sent to strife-torn Mpumulanga, SA [South African] Police regional commissioner for Natal, Major-General J.C. van Niekerk, announced on Wednesday morning.

Gen van Niekerk made this decision following a press conference in Durban on Tuesday when Brig Gerrit Viljoen, coordinator of riot control for Natal, told journalists policemen were fired upon 10 times in Mpumulanga on Monday.

Mpumulanga is a vast, sprawling township between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, close to the white town of Camperdown.

"Gen van Niekerk met his senior officers and security forces this morning and it was decided to put more people into Mpumulanga," said Lt-Col Charl du Toit, senior SAP liaison officer for Natal.

It was not disclosed whether the "people" would be police or military forces, or a combination of both.

Dalling, Wessels Discuss U.S. Visits

*MB2511120789 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 0540 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[From the "Good Morning South Africa" program, with reporter Neels van Wyk]

[Excerpts] Each year some 55 South Africans are invited to visit the United States of America as guests of the U.S. Government. Now, recently, those involved in the visitors exchange program during the 80's held a reunion in Johannesburg. [passage omitted]

[Begin video recording] [passage omitted] [Van Wyk] One such person was the member of parliament for Sandton, Mr Dave Dallings.

[Dallings] We had meetings virtually every day with leadership figures in every city. State leaders—for instance, the mayor of Atlanta, Andy Young, we spent a whole evening with him. I focused the trip—because you're allowed to do your own program; you could say what did you want to find out and learn about in America, and who would you like to meet—I focused my trip on learning about civil liberties and the way in which those were handled in America, and also on the media in America and the way in which press freedom was handled there. And those were—so I largely met people involved in the press, academics involved in civil liberties and in media affairs, and in that way I met some remarkably interesting people. [passage omitted]

[Van Wyk] Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Leon Wessels relates his experience of the program.

[Wessels, in Afrikaans] It was a wonderful privilege to be able to closely study the Americans, to see how they live, to see how the government system functions, but at the same time also to look at South Africa from that distance, and to become aware of the problems of South Africa through the eyes of the Americans. [end video recording]

Under De Klerk

MB2311141089 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1150 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The past few months in particular have shown that South Africa is moving firmly towards a new political and constitutional dispensation which will include all the various peoples of the country.

In the short time since his election as state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk has demonstrated that he is a man of his word. He has not only said that things will change, but has brought about changes, probably the most significant of which was the release last month of the eight security prisoners, including former top men of the African National Congress.

The government's scrapping of beach apartheid this month and its announcement that the Separate Amenities Act will be repealed underscores its stated determination to end discrimination.

The release of the security prisoners was done, as Mr de Klerk stated, to create a climate conducive to the negotiation of a new political and constitutional dispensation between representatives of all South Africa's peoples. President de Klerk said he believed that the next 5 years would be a period of orderly but dramatic change in the country. His goals for this period would be to get negotiations off the ground, to make real progress with the scrapping of discrimination, to lay the foundations for a new constitutional dispensation which protected group and individual rights without domination, to facilitate economic restoration and progress, and to place the country firmly on the road back to international involvement.

This week, the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, expressed satisfaction with the buildup in the process of negotiation which had gained considerable momentum. He said that by next year the process should be showing concrete results.

The fact is that South Africa has already moved far away from the apartheid policies of the past and its people now live in a mixed society. Its future depends not only on living together, working together, and playing together, but on sharing power. It is no longer a question of whether or not to share power. The question is how this is to be achieved, and that is what the negotiating process is all about.

28 Nov Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB2811120789

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Hit Squad Claims To 'Smear' De Klerk Government— State President F.W. de Klerk "has made his position absolutely clear by telling the U.S. news magazine, NEWSWEEK, that he intends to have the 'hit squad' allegations investigated 'right through to the core,'" affirms the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 28 November. "Mr de Klerk's government is one in a long line of succession since the National Party took office in 1948. Efforts are bound to be made to smear the De Klerk government and to hold it responsible for what happened even years ago. Responsible governments and people should accept that Mr de Klerk was not part of the security establishment and therefore cannot be blamed for anything that happened before he took over."

THE STAR

De Klerk Interview To 'Cool' Reform Expectations— Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 November in a page 24 editorial observes that President de Klerk granted THE WASHINGTON POST an interview "to cool international expectations of the pace of change in South Africa to levels he regards as realistic." De Klerk rejects a timetable of six or nine months and has instead "undertaken to present a 'more concrete strategy and plan' to Parliament in February. To be effective, that plan must be bold and cohesive." THE STAR advises that De Klerk "need not wait for the opening of Parliament to lift bans and release prisoners and detainees. If he does these things, then his statement to Parliament may set expectations that are both realistic and capable of speedy implementation."

Free Settlement Areas 'Source of Friction'— A second editorial on the same page states: "Predictably, some cried 'too much' and the rest cried 'too little'. Thus have been born the first four 'free settlement' areas; a step forward to the past, when such situations weren't unusual." "Removing immoral legislation can't be piecemeal. Partial apartheid is no more possible than partial pregnancy. Until the Group Areas Act is abolished, 'free settlement' areas will be as much a source of friction as solace. If something must be done, it is better done quickly. For the resisters the pain will pass."

BUSINESS DAY

Hit Squad Claims Damage Police Force Reputation— "President de Klerk's assurance of a thorough investigation into allegations of a police hit squad is as welcome as his statement to THE WASHINGTON POST that if the allegations are true he 'will not stand for that sort of thing,'" says the page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 November. "The allegations have been taken by some as an explanation

for years of mysterious disappearances and unsolved killings of government opponents. Whether true or not, they have damaged the reputation of the police force as a whole and aroused widespread concern here and abroad."

SOWETAN

'Common Purpose' Doctrine Faces Court Challenge—"The controversial legal principle of common purpose—which has led to people being sentenced to death because they were somewhere near the scene of a murder—might soon be successfully challenged in our courts," remarks Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 November in its page 6 editorial. The court has "accepted evidence by a social anthropologist about the effects of crowd hysteria on personal behaviour, known as de-individuation." "That the courts have at last come to this decision is a welcome sign of progressive thinking. Under normal conditions most people would not do the things they are accused of doing in situations of unrest and violence. Without seeking to prejudge the case the Upington 14, some of them plainly respectable and elderly people, can be saved from a fate they do not seem to deserve by the new interpretation of the common purpose clause."

CITY PRESS

Editorial Questions Ministerial Visits to Mandela—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 26 November says in a page 10 editorial that according to African National Congress member, Govan Mbeki, "Mandela is frequently meeting government ministers. Who are the ministers? What do they discuss with Mandela? Why has government been so slow in informing us of these discussions? If Mbeki had not made his visit we may never have known of the meetings. Good sense tells us government ministers do not normally make social calls on Mandela."

TRANSVALER

RSA Aware of Responsibility in Subcontinent—"By officially opening the Development Bank of Southern Africa in Midrand State President F.W. de Klerk acknowledged the Republic is aware of its responsibility in the subcontinent," remarks a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 24 November. "[The Republic of] South Africa [RSA] knows it must reach out

a helping hand which will be increasingly more necessary as Western aid to East Europe draws even more assistance away from Africa."

DIE BURGER

Constituent Assembly Sitting 'Encouraging'—"The events in the first sitting of Namibia's constituent assembly has brought more encouraging prospects for the region," states Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 23 November in a page 22 editorial. "The immediate acceptance of the 1982 principles for a constitution for an independent Namibia, together with the spirit of reconciliation which was shown yesterday, are the sort of signs that can be good for the future of this neighboring state of South Africa."

BEELD

Namibia, Rhodesia Independence Not Models for RSA—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 27 November in a page 12 editorial says that "when one thinks of a new South Africa one must realize that what applied in Rhodesia and Namibia does not apply here. Rhodesia was forced to a settlement by sanctions and terrorism. In Namibia a power outside the country's borders, established according to the colonial model, handed over. Neither sanctions nor terrorism have succeeded against the South African Government. It is also unthinkable that South Africa will allow the administrator general in Namibia to govern the country while an election is held and a new constitution drawn up. That is why, up until now, only one row of seats has been reserved at the negotiation table: those of the government."

DIE SUIDWESTER

Violence in North 'Unsettling'—"The reports of violence coming from the north of the country are unsettling," says Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans on 24 November in a page 6 editorial. "Although the precise extent of the violence is not known, one party (in this case the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) claims five of its supporters have already died since Wednesday." "Now that the election is over one cannot expect those who are drawing up the constitution to continue with their work in an unstable situation. The peaceful situation that is talked about daily, must be visible country-wide so that the remaining steps can be pursued in a climate of calm."

Angola

UNITA Political Bureau Calls for Peace

MB2911060989 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0512 GMT 29 Nov 89

[“Special communique” issued by the UNITA Political Bureau and Central Committee in Jamba on 27 November—read by announcer]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of their president, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Political Bureau and Central Committee met between 25 and 27 November to analyze the political, diplomatic, and military situation in the country and in southern Africa. They then made the following decisions at the end of the proceedings:

1.1. To create coordination secretariats for:

1.1.1. Diplomatic and information affairs, General Toni da Costa Fernandes [as heard];

1.1.2. Political and administrative affairs, Gen Eugenio Ngolo Manuvakola;

1.1.3. Military and defense affairs, Gen Altino Sapalalo Bock;

1.2. (?To create) the general inspectorate for civil administration, Colonel (Antonio Cavala Iauca);

1.3. To appoint the cadre secretariat, Brigadier Ernesto Joaquim Mulato;

2. To support the Angolan Catholic bishops' pastoral letter of 11 November which calls on UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] to sign a cease-fire and hold free and fair elections for real peace in the country. UNITA believes that the Catholic bishops' appeal (?reflects) the Angolan people's most profound and legitimate aspirations. Our people have long wanted peace, freedom, and national reconciliation to triumph by democratic means that will dignify man;

3. I hereby reiterate our willingness to sign the cease-fire. UNITA hereby reaffirms its readiness to sign the cease-fire without other delays. Therefore, we call on the MPLA to respond positively to the projected cease-fire that must be signed by both sides under the auspices of a mediator.

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, 27 November 1989

[Signed] UNITA President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, general of the army

Commentary Criticizes U.S. ‘Open Interference’

MB2711213089 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Nov 89

[Commentary]

[Text] The impasse in the Angolan peace process created by the open interference of the United States, which continues to render multifaceted support to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed group, is currently being used for another diversionist maneuver to confuse international public opinion further.

In a clearly orchestrated move, when the UNITA representative in the Portuguese capital accused the Angolan Government of not responding to an alleged peace proposal recently presented by this group, U.S. congressmen were asking President Bush to convince Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to pressure Angola to accept the cease-fire call proposed by UNITA.

As a sleight-of-hand trick, the true situation is changed, and the people to blame for blocking acts to restore peace in Angola try to appear before the eyes of all observers as victims of intransigency and rigidity on the part of the Angolan authorities.

This is an old and well-known act, successfully confusing those ill-informed about the positions defended by these people in situations of serious conflicts and open ideological hostility.

The People's Republic of Angola, which has been a victim of U.S. open interference for many years now, has always denounced and contradicted this interference, which flagrantly contradicts the international recognition enjoyed by the Angolan state, a full member of the United Nations.

Obviously, if we had to accept the principle that all militarily or economically powerful countries had the right to intervene in weaker countries to impose a policy of their own liking, the entire community of nations would be transformed into a farce, with tragic consequences for mankind.

As a matter of fact, not only in theory but also in practice, we see exactly the opposite—a situation where threats or the use of force in relations among nations is being questioned and the triumph of political and negotiated solutions over actions of war or political-economic blackmail.

Without reaching the extreme of belligerent interference, there are other interferences that are offending and shocking because they come from people or countries that have every reason not to meddle in situations in which they may have contributed a great deal toward their deterioration.

The People's Republic of Angola has never mandated any government to defend its positions before other countries. What is more, it is not in a position to accept subsequent foreign paternalism in resolving its problems.

Interferences are interferences regardless of their nature and how old they are. The Angolan people got tired of old interferences and did away with them. It is not with

the emergence of new interferences that the People's Republic of Angola will yield.

UNITA Holds Political Meetings in Bie

MB2611082689 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 26 Nov 89

[Text] A series of political activities are taking place in Munhango, Bie Province, to enlighten the militants of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. According to our correspondent in Munhango, various political activities are being carried out in (Cuanza). They include political and educational enlightenment sessions.

Our correspondent also reports that members of the Angolan Women's League in the area are involved in activities aimed at developing agricultural production as well as social and cultural heritage.

An important delegation from UNITA's Action Committee, which includes officials from mass organizations and [words indistinct], is carrying out political mobilization work among the people in Bie Province.

According to information from the province, the political activities are aimed at enlightening the people on the political and military situation in the province following the major military victory the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola scored against the offensive by the Luanda regime's troops.

The delegation has also held working meetings with our movement's local officials and with the armed forces.

Comoros

Army Patrols Moroni; Situation 'Quiet'

EA2911085889 Antananarivo Domestic Service in Malagasy 1600 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] The Comoran president's funeral took place today. It had been postponed at his family's request.

The situation is completely quiet in the Comoros at the present time. The international airport in Moroni is still open. Only the Army is still patrolling in the capital city. Mr Said Djohar, the Supreme Court chairman, who is the interim head of state, today held a meeting with the government. The urgent handling of national affairs was on the agenda. Observers say that the cabinet meeting could lead to a decision on the holding of a presidential election.

Concerning the assassination of President Abdallah, the information we have received is still [words indistinct]. Some say that it was Maj Ahmed Mohamed, Comoran Army chief of staff—sacked recently—who killed him at the presidential palace last Sunday night. But others also reaffirm that the above-mentioned major was seen in the capital city at the time when there was gunfire at the

presidential palace. Some people interviewed by Radio France International also said again that it was Bob Denard who was responsible for this. However, this mercenary, who supervised both the overthrow of a government and the establishment of a 14-year rule, was one of the 13 mercenaries who supervised the Comoran Presidential Guard.

The only genuine fact is that there was a long-standing dispute between the Comoran Army, led by Maj Ahmed Mohamed, and President Abdallah's Presidential Guard, led by Bob Denard and 12 other mercenaries. In brief, the whole affair is still obscure.

However, the Comoran Army is in full control of the situation. On the other hand, nobody knows where Maj Ahmed Mohamed is at the present time. Some people also say that [words indistinct] from the Comoros, but he has already been killed in revenge by President Abdallah's guards. But these are all rumors.

The South African president and the king of Morocco have already denounced the present murder. There are very close relations between the Comoros and South Africa. South Africa gives financial and material assistance—army equipment in particular—to the Comoros. There is a South African radar listening station on Grande-Comore Island.

There is a 40-day mourning period in the Comoro archipelago, which is formed by Grande-Comore, Anjouan, and Moheli. Due to the mourning, the Comoran people have also been given 3 days off. The Comoros' population is 500,000.

Presidential Guard Said in Control

AB2911085889 Paris AFP in French 0800 GMT 29 Nov 89

[Text] Mayotte, 29 Nov (AFP)—According to reliable sources in the French Island of Mayotte, the Presidential Guard headed by the French mercenary, Bob Denard, is in control of the situation in Comoros in the wake of the assassination of President Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane on the night of 26 November.

In the Grande Comoros Island, where the capital, Moroni, is located, the Presidential Guard "has the situation under control," and Bob Denard was seen in Moroni on Monday, 27 November it was learned from a reliable source in Mayotte which, geographically, is part of the archipelago.

The Presidential Guard is also controlling Anjouan Island, where Major Marquis, the deputy commander of the Presidential Guard, was seen yesterday. President Abdallah's funeral took place yesterday on this island. There is no information about the situation in Moheli, the third Comoran island, where the strength of the security forces is rather limited.

The Presidential Guard, which includes about 500 men, is led by about 30 French and Belgian mercenaries. It is

viewed as a rival of the Comoros Armed Forces (FAC), the regular Army, which also has about 500 men. The same source further said that President Abdallah's cabinet is still in power in Moroni. Interior and Information Minister Omar Tamou, Production and Commerce Minister Mohamed Ali, and President Abdallah's special adviser, Mohammed Abdou, are still at their posts. Mr Abdou is said to be the strongman since Mr Abdallah's assassination.

The Supreme Court president, Said Djohar, is acting, officially, as president. According to the same source, Major Ahmed Mohamed, the former FAC chief of staff, is still alive and is currently in Anjouan. According to some reports circulating in the Comoros, Maj Mohamed, was the instigator or the person responsible for the assassination and was wounded during the attack. According to another report, the mercenary Bob Denard is responsible for the president's death.

All sorts of rumors are circulating in Mayotte about the situation in the Comoros, where the authorities have banned foreign journalists. In this regard, four journalists and two technicians of the French television were arrested on arrival in Anjouan on Monday, 27 November, and have, until now, been confined to their hotel.

Mozambique

Tete Military Situation 'Considerably Improved'

MB2611072589 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Report by unidentified correspondent]

[Excerpt] Tete Province's military situation has considerably improved over the last 2 years, notably in the struggle against armed banditry. This is shown by the freeing of Sangano, Chiuta, Macanga, Maravia, Zumbo and Chifunde towns. In those areas, life has returned to normal and the people are actively participating in national development tasks.

In these 2 years, our forces liberated the administrative posts of (Mtengo-Baloni), Cazula, Chipera, Domo and a number of areas and villages.

Thousands of citizens living in armed bandit captivity were freed because of our armed forces' action. Today, they are resolutely committed to rehabilitating themselves. Our forces killed or captured many bandits, and captured large quantities of war materiel.

In the past 2 years, the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] forces have destroyed armed bandit camps in Cangizi, Cangoza, Chiramazi and other areas. The FPLM bandits cross the border into Malawi, where they mix with displaced people. [passage omitted]

Communiqué: FPLM Forces Destroy 7 'Bandit' Camps

MB2411171889 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Mozambique Armed Forces units have raided and destroyed seven armed bandit camps in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia, Manica, and Inhambane.

A communiqué issued today by the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] General Staff notes that three of the camps were located in Namilaze, Lapala, and (Nambafa) in Nampula Province. The fourth camp was located near Lioma in Zambezia Province, the fifth camp at Namuno in Cabo Delgado Province, the sixth camp 25 km from Dombe in Manica Province, and the seventh camp in Inhambane Province.

During the operations, the FPLM freed 300 people from captivity and captured 8 bandits and a quantity of war materiel.

Namibia

UN Spokesman Says Nation 'Quiet' 27 Nov

MB281115089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1133 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 28, SAPA—The northern part of Namibia, plagued by sporadic violence in the past two weeks following the election of a constituent assembly, was as quiet as the rest of the country, Monday [27 November]. UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said on Tuesday.

Mr Eckhard said only one assault was reported in the north, at Tsandi, while an assault which happened ten days ago was reported at Ondangwa.

He said 300 demobilised PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] fighters would be repatriated to Namibia on six flights on Wednesday and Thursday.

Fifty women and their children would also be repatriated, but would be handled separately with appropriate accommodation and food provided by the Council of Churches in Namibia, which has been appointed by the UN to assist with the repatriation of exiled Namibians.

A temporary reception centre would be established for the PLAN fighters in the north of the country, but a site has not yet been chosen.

Mr Eckhard said UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari was expected to return to Namibia on Tuesday night, a day earlier than planned, because the joint commission between Angola, Cuba and SA [South Africa] which he had been attending as an observer, was expected to finish the Namibian section of its agenda by Tuesday afternoon.

SWAPO Soldiers Set To Return From Angola

*MB291112189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1103 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 29 SAPA—Three flights from Angola bringing home SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] soldiers were due to land at Ondangwa in northern Namibia on Wednesday United Nations spokesman, Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek.

Approximately 300 PLAN troops and 50 children still had to be repatriated to Namibia, and the two groups would return separately, Mr Eckhard said.

UN police monitors had reported the situation country-wide remained calm, but the UN special representative, Martti Ahtisaari, was still concerned about the law and order situation in the north of Namibia.

Mr Eckhard said the 10 UN regional offices would remain open until independence, and a limited number of the 32 district offices would close or staff would be reduced.

"That network of civilian centres throughout the country is considered essential during the period leading up to independence," Mr Eckhard said, adding the reductions in staff and offices would be minor.

A certain number of personnel would be trimmed from UN headquarters in Windhoek "in a spirit of cost consciousness" but the UNTAG police and military contingents would remain basically the same.

In reply to a question on former SWA Territory Force officers receiving payment until the end of November, Mr Eckhard said he understood arrangements had been made regarding their payment until independence.

UDF Replaces Constituent Assembly Member

*MB291112889 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 27 Nov 89 pp 1, 2*

[By Edward Ndopu]

[Text] Mr Eric Biwa, leader of the Patriotic Unity Movement [PUM] in the United Democratic Front [UDF] alliance, is to replace Theophilus Soroseb as UDF members of the Constituent Assembly. This new move by the UDF might finally dispell fears that Chief Justus Garoeb might joint forces with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]—a rumour which had been disseminated by the right-wing International Freedom Foundation, without any basis.

According to inside sources within the UDF, Mr Soroseb is regarded as being "unsuitable" in his present capacity as Constituent Assembly member of the UDF.

There has apparently been a lot of inside wrangling at leadership level within the UDF, with pressure brought to bear on Chief Justus Garoeb to remove Mr Soroseb.

Mr Biwa's unanimous appointment in place of Mr Soroseb is seen by many observers as an attempt by the UDF to consolidate its radical stand in the Constituent Assembly.

Mr Biwa, an ex-SWAPO detainee, is relatively new on the Namibian political scene but since his arrival in July and the inception of his Patriotic Unity Movement, he has proved to be a charismatic and hard-hitting politician.

His entry into the Constituent Assembly is likely to dispel current rumours emanating from SWAPO quarters that the UDF is bent on a possible embrace with SWAPO, as Biwa's PUM (with a strong membership drawn from SWAPO dissidents) will quite unlikely committee itself to a marriage with SWAPO.

Mr Theophilus Soroseb's political background started with the Original People's Party of Namibia (OPPN) which he found in 1980.

Although the OPPN existed basically on paper, Mr Soroseb managed to affiliate the party to the DTA soon after its inception, but only for a year. He left the DTA in 1981 to oppose the Bushman Alliance of the DTA.

Mr Soroseb's claim to Bushman origin has repeatedly been in dispute, which may probably explain why his OPPN has effectively been inactive for a long time.

Zambia**Kaunda Greets Visiting Iranian Minister Velayati**

*MB2711193589 Dakar PANA in English 1815 GMT
27 Nov 89*

[Text] Lusaka, 27 Nov (ZANA/PANA)—Zambia admires Iran's Islamic Revolution and its fight against exploitation of man by man in the world, the country's President Kenneth Kaunda said in Lusaka on Monday.

Speaking at a working breakfast in honour of the Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati at State House, his official residence, Kaunda said the Zambian Government supported the Iranian Revolution.

The president told the Iranian foreign minister that his visit was very important in building a bridge between Zambia and Iran.

Velayati paid tribute to Kaunda and the entire Zambian leadership for the important role they played in the independence struggle for Namibia.

He said his government was determined to have relations with other Third World countries and it was the wish of the Iranian Government to strengthen relations with Zambia.

The working breakfast was attended by Secretary-General of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) Grey Zulu, Prime Minister General Malimba Masheke, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Alex Shapi, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luke Mwananshiku and Minister of Finance Gibson Chigaga.

Ghana

Trade Ministry Reopened After 10-Day Closure

AB2711195089 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Nov 89

[Text] The Ministry of Trade and Tourism reopened for business today after a 10-day closure for the staff to reapply. Of the 310 employees, 295 have submitted their completed reapplication forms. One hundred and thirty workers who have been vetted resumed work. The employees were asked to reapply for re-employment on the orders of the secretary responsible for the ministry, Mr Huudu Yahaya, on the 17th of this month.

Ivory Coast

South African President De Klerk To Visit 1-2 Dec

AB2811132089 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the Republic, His Excellency F.W. de Klerk, president of the Republic of South Africa, will pay a friendly and working visit to Ivory Coast on 1 and 2 December 1989. The South African president is expected in Yamoussoukro on Friday, 1 December 1989, at 1100.

Cabinet To Meet in Yamoussoukro 29 Nov

AB2311160489 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
23 Nov 89 p 28

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Cabinet met yesterday, Wednesday 22 November 1989, from 1000 to 1230 under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny with the following agenda:

For the Ministry of Tourism: Mr Jean-Claude Delafosse, minister of tourism, presented a report on the new tourism scheme and the setting up of a genuine national tourist industry. [passage omitted]

On the sidelines of the cabinet meeting, it should be noted that the head of state made realistic and judicious remarks on the need to initiate a policy of African solidarity at the regional and continental levels and announced the important decision to hold the 29 November 1989 cabinet meeting in Yamoussoukro, our capital.

IMF Opens \$223 Million Credit Line for Reforms

AB2211194689 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] The Ivory Coast can now heave a sigh of relief, because, as you know, the country is in a delicate situation due to the declining price of cocoa. Following an agreement concluded between the IMF and Ivory Coast, the latter will receive a credit line of \$223 million.

This amount is aimed at supporting a program of economic reforms, which will culminate in a price restructuring policy in the agricultural sector, as well as the rationalization and privatization of some Ivorian state enterprises.

Nigeria

AFRC Meeting Ends, 2 Party Manifestos Approved

AB2911060089 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 Nov 89

[Text] The Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] today approved the constitutions and manifestos of the two political parties at a meeting in Lagos. President Ibrahim Babangida announced that the constitutions and manifestos would be made public on Monday. He stated this in an interview with State House correspondent after the AFRC meeting. President Babangida stated that the AFRC would release a transition program on the next line of action after the release of the documents.

The president said the manifestos were [words indistinct] aimed at achieving the desired objectives of the nation. On the funding of the two political parties, he said that political party members would work out modalities for fund-raising while the Federal Government would monitor it. He confirmed that 1992 still remained the handing over date. President Babangida confirmed an imminent cabinet reshuffle, adding that the internal minister would soon proceed on course.

The AFRC will again meet on Friday to hold preliminary discussions on the 1990 budget.

Justice Minister on Need To Fight Drug Trafficking

AB2411220089 Paris AFP in French 2036 GMT
22 Nov 89

[Text] Lagos, 22 Nov (AFP)—Nigerian Justice Minister Prince Bola Ajibola today announced that the law on air transport has been amended and stressed the need to fight against drug trafficking. The arrest in November alone of about 100 Nigerians in Burkina Faso, Togo, and Zimbabwe is a "dishonor" for the country, the minister said. He was speaking to a delegation of the National Association of Pilots and Aviation Engineers. Civil aviation legislation which has been in effect for 25 years, will be amended so as to help solve current problems, the minister pointed out. A special tribunal will be set up to try air transport crimes, such as drug trafficking, the violation of navigation rules, and hustling or theft at airports. Efforts will also be made to ensure adequate surveillance at the country's 16 airports. The president of the association, Henry Emeogu, had complained to the minister about the poor working conditions of pilots, violations of air safety rules by foreign and domestic airlines, and the inadequacy or lack of security, and the collusion of some Nigerian officials with traffickers.

Sierra Leone**President Momoh Replaces Finance Minister**

*AB2811180889 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 28 Nov 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Today is the fourth anniversary in office of Sierra Leone's President, J.S. Momoh. It had already looked like being a day of modest celebration in view of Sierra Leone's economic problems, and in fact it's turned out to be a miserable one for some senior ministers. From Freetown, Fode Fofana telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer report] President Momoh has sacked his finance minister, Mr Hassan Gbassay Kanu. Kanu had been staging a final battle to save his position ever since rumors surfaced that he had kept drumloads of money in his [word indistinct] residence and that he had been arrested by the police. These rumors were later denied by the government.

According to a release from State House, the new minister is the Honorable Tommy Taylor Morgan, a nominated member of parliament, and a member of the Creole tribe. He was previously deputy minister of trade and a low-key politician. It had been widely speculated that the Honorable Ben Kanu, minister of state enterprises and a Limbe like President Momoh, was vying for the post of finance minister in the event of Hassan Gbassay Kanu's removal. The final decision has taken people by surprise. Millions of Sierra Leoneans had been waiting by their radios all day for the presidential statement on his fourth anniversary, but no message came, only an announcement of the firing of the finance minister.

It was also announced that other politicians had been promoted including James Musa Gendemeh from Kenema, who is known for his outspoken criticism of certain government decisions on the floor of parliament. He is now minister of state in the Ministry of Agriculture. The appointment of a new finance minister coincides with reliable reports that Sierra Leone is about to start discussions with the International Monetary Fund after a long break. [end recording]

Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

*AB2911103589 Freetown Domestic Service
in English 2000 GMT 28 Nov 89*

[Text] A nominated member of parliament, Mr Tommy Taylor Morgan, has been appointed minister of finance, following a cabinet reshuffle announced by the president, Dr J.S. Momoh, today. Also announced were the appointments of ministers of state of non-cabinet rank, including those for the three provinces.

The newly appointed ministers of state are: The member of parliament for Kenema Northeast, Mr James Musa Gendemeh, who is now the minister of state, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Forestry, and the member of parliament for Bo Town II, Mr Sam-Kpakra, as minister of state for the Southern Province. The member of parliament for Bo North, Mrs Mathilda Conteh, succeeds Mr Tommy Taylor Morgan as minister of state, trade. Prior to her appointment, she was minister of state at the Ministry of Rural Development, Social Services, and Youth. The parliamentary representative for Kenema Southeast, Mr George B. Dakwah, and one time minister of state, labor, has been appointed minister of state, Eastern Province. A former minister of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Forestry, Dr S.E. Sackor, is now the new minister of state, Northern Province.

Fifty-four-year-old Mr Tommy Taylor Morgan, who succeeds Mr Hassan Gbassay Kanu as minister of finance, was educated at the Methodist Boys' High School between 1947 and 1952; Fourah Bay College from 1952 to 1956; and the London University Pharmacy School from 1956 to 1959, where he obtained his bachelor's degree in pharmacology. Between 1959 and 1961, he began his hospital pharmacy practice at the University College Hospital in London. Mr Taylor Morgan was inspecting pharmacist in the Sierra Leone Government from 1961 to 1962, a post he later resigned to become technical manager at the Morgan Pharmacy Limited until 1969 when he joined the Central Pharmacy Limited as managing director.

He was the vice president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1979 to 1981 and, the following year, was elected to the position of president of the Chamber, a post he held from 1982 to 1985. In June, 1986, he was nominated member of parliament by the president, representing the Chamber of Commerce. Mr Morgan, who is both a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Sierra Leone, is also an associate member of the Institute of Pharmacy Management. He is married with three children.

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